TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1892.

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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. teaued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

Let Us Learn.

A campaign of education is about to beoin which, we trust, will remove much troublesome mystification in regard to an important principle of politico-economical controversy. "We are to have a tariff for revenue only," says the Courier-Journal. The tariff is to be reduced to a revenue basis," says the Utien Observer.

If a tariff for revenue meant, as the unsophisticated have often been led to believe, a tariff productive of no more revenue than meets the expenses of the Gov ernment, we have it now.

But, accurately interpreted, a tariff for revenue is distinguished from a tariff for protection. Revenue grows great with importations. With the duty lowered to the point at which foreign products are brought here in unrestricted quantities, the flood of imported goods and the revenue therefrom are at their maximum, and protection is wiped out.

The protective tariff of the day can be re placed by a revenue system freed from protection as surely as a tariff could be built up were there none now. Then we shall have in truth a tariff for revenue only, but until then we must have a protective tariff, lucidentally protective, perhaps some may like to call it, but still protective. If the economists whose task it will be to rearrange our revenue system touch it with the hand of the free trader, but with the art of a practical philosopher prefer to call the result a tariff for revenue only, no one need complain.

> That which we call a rose By any other name would smell as sweet.

Illinois.

The election returns from Illinois, returns official from all the counties except Cook county, and said to be accurate from the latter, give Mr. CLEVELAND a plurality of 26,824 over Gen. HARRISON. The change from the figures of 1884 and 1888 is striking. In 1884 Mr. BLAINE got 337,469 votes in Illinois, and Mr. CLEVELAND 312.531, a Republican plurality of 25.118. In 1888 Gen. HARRISON got 370,475 and Mr. CLEVELAND 848,371, a Republican plurality of 22,104. This diminishing plurality might have been accounted for by the fact that Mr. BLAINE was notably more popular in Illipois than was Gen. HARRISON.

In 1884 the Labor vote was 10,776, and the Prohibition vote 12,074. In 1888 the Labor vote fell to 7.134 and the Prohibition vote rose to 21,703. This year the Prohibition vote sank to 4,500, while the vote for Weaver, the Populist candidate, was 20,685. Presumably the Prohibitionists returned to the Republican party, while the WEAVER vote was drawn in equal proportions from both parties. But even admitting that it came mostly from the Republicans, the change from a Republican plurality of 22,000 in 1889 to a Democratic plurality of 90 000 in 1892 is extraordinary.

It is a question to which a definite answer cannot now be given, whether that change is due to local and accidental causes or to permanent and national ones. Was it national politics, or low silver and cheap wheat, or was it the local Republican flasco in regard to the little red schoolhouse that has brought Illinois to the Democrats? Something must be conceded in any event to the influx of new population at Chicago, an influx which seems to have disappointed the hopes of the Republican managers wh gave the World's Fair to that city. Much may be ascribed to the intelligent and practical Democratic campaign which the Hon. BEN T. CABLE conducted in Illinois, and something, perhaps, to Republican dissatisfaction with Gen. HARRISON. But all means of accounting for the result in Illinois must leave a good deal to guess and uncertainty. Will the State stick to the Democracy, or will it come back to the Republicans. The next Congress election there will be watched with interest. For the present the safest thing to say about the political leanings of Illinois is that it is a doubtful State which has just flopped with a vehemence that reminds you of New York. It may or may not flop back, according to the dictation of the

The Arctic Dogs.

Arctic discovery owes to sledge journeys a very large part of its successes. Thousands of miles of coast line have been revealed through the long journeys of explorers and their dog sledges. We have not yet all the facts needed for an exact estimate of the proper place among the great sledging trips of Lieut. PEARY's recent journey of 1.300 miles, but it is certain that it will rank among the most notable.

From the time he started on May 15 until he reached the northern edge of the ice cap where he left his sledges, PEARY was fortyeight days on the way. During this time he was stormbound four days, fogbound one day, and a broken sledge and high temperature, softening the snow beyond the marching point, cost him three days more. The actual marching time was forty days. The distance travelled was not far from 650 miles, which gives an average of about sixteen miles for every day of sledging.

One of the aims of the outward trip was to travel near enough to the west coast to map its indentations. In attempting to carry out this purpose, the explorer, in the glacial basing that feed the ice streams of the flords, encountered many crevasses that delayed him consider-ably. His homeward march along the upper regions of the init further along. land ice was not impeded by this cause.

The return sledge journey occupied thirty-one days, during three of which the explorer was detained in camp by the severest storm of the series. The sledging work was therefore performed in twenty eight days. The distance travelled was about 600 miles, the return trip being considerably shortened by the more direct route followed. This gives a daily average of about twenty-one miles, and it is doubtful. all things considered, if this feat has ever been surpassed. The round trip was made without any previous establishment of supply depots, and every ounce of food, excopt the musk oxen secured on the northeastern coast, was carried on the sledges.

The experience of Arctic explorers shows that two dogs require the same amount of food as one man, and that they will draw a itual influences upon which they have re man's full load for about one-fourth greater | lied in the past. They must justify their distance then the man is able to do. If bota existence where they are by the good they

man and dogs are lightly laden, the dogs will almost double the distance which the man could make. Dogs, however, are practically worthless on extremely rough and hummocky ice.

It will be interesting to mention the greatest sledging feats that had previously been accomplished with dog teams. In the spring of 1854 Sir LEOPOLD Mc-CLINTOCK'S only team was kept constantly at work, and made 1,830 miles in sixty days. an average of thirty miles a day, their sledge being rather lightly laden. On several occasions dog teams made the distance of sixty miles between the vessels Assistance and North Star in from twenty to twenty-four hours. Sir Leopold found that dogs are most useful when despatch is required and when the temperature is so low that it is unwise to expose more men than it is absolutely necessary. "Two men." he said, "with a good team of a dozen dogs can travel at astonishing speed. I made in February a journey of twenty-five days with fifteen dogs, a driver, and an Interpreter, and accomplished 420 miles with a temperature which was sometimes as lov as 48°. It is now a comparatively easy matter to start with six or eight men and six or seven weeks' provisions and to travel some 600 miles across snowy wastes

can be obtained." When Sir LEOPOLD McCLINTOCK finally discovered the fate of Sir John Franklin in 1859, he sent out from the little vessel Fox three separate sledging expeditions. each consisting of six men and six or seven dogs. Each division accomplished about 1,000 miles during an average period of eighty days. The journey of Lockwood and BRAINARD when they reached the high est north was one of the best feats of Arctic sledging ever accomplished. The party was absent from Fort Conger with a dog team and Eskimo driver sixty days. They made forty-six marches and travelled 923 geographical miles, an average of over twenty miles a day, made during a period of severe cold weather.

and frozen seas from which no sustenance

The greatest year of Arctic sledging was in 1853, when the nine sledge parties sent out in the spring from the vessels Resolute and Intrepid accomplished about 7,000 miles of sledging and discovered and explored about 1,800 miles of coast line. No wonder that Arctic travellers, as the art of sledging was perfected, came to hold the perils of Arctic research in light estimation, believing, with McCLINTOCK, that there is now no known position, however remote, from which a well-equipped crew could not effect their escape."

PEARY has put a new phase of Arctic sledging to the test; and the splendid work he and Astrup did in the great ice desert will rank among the most remarkable of Arctic achievements.

An Outrage on the Public.

Mr. ROBERT NEVILLE, who committed violent assault upon Mr. SAMUEL S. How-LAND in Madison Square Garden in the presence of men, women, and children peacefully assembled to see the horse show has furnished to the press an undesignedly self-incriminating account of the affair concluding with the statement that "THE Sun recommends that I be sent to prison. but does not suggest what line of action I should have taken."

As to what method of punishing Mr HOWLAND Mr. NEVILLE might have better adopted. THE SUN sees no occasion to commend any course as preferable to others. THE SUN'S only desire was to make henceforth impossible such an outrageous act as a violent personal assault committed in a crowded assemblage.

As it happens, all that the public suffered was insult in having its peace and dignity vulgarly abused. But the result might have been far worse. Mr. NEVILLE began an altereation which, if Mr. HowLAND had been a man accustomed to carry firearms. might have resulted in murder. He might have been incited to shoot Mr. NEVILLE. and, missing him, he might have shot somof the women or children surrounding him. Mr. NEVILLE's offence, viewed from all sides, deserves to be punished with severity

A Change to Boston.

Last Sunday the Rev. Dr. DONALD preached his farewell sermon at the Epis copal Church of the Ascension preparatory o his departure for Boston to succeed Bishop PHILLIPS BEOOKS as the rector of the Triulty Church in that town. Under the rectorship of Dr. DONALD

the Ascension parish has been more active

and progressive than ever before in its long history. It is now a down-town parish, according to the classification which the growth of the city to the northward has caused, and so it has been during the whole of the ten years of his pastorate That means that the increasing tendency of the people on whom an Episcopa church must rely chiefly for its materia support has been to remove their res idences to the upper part of the town, one, two, and three miles above the Church of the Ascension at the corner of the Fifth avenue and Tenth street. It is true that the construction of the elevated railways, with other influences, has drawn back to the neighborhood some Episcopalians, but contiguous churches furnish ample accommodations for them, and the general development of the region has not been favorable to Protestant growth. The remarkable prosperity of the Ascension parish under such circum stances bears emphatic testimony to the administrative skill, and, more especially, to the intellectual power and spiritual enlightenment of Dr. DONALD. In every direction the sphere of the church has been extended, and primarily because of the individual zeal and ability of the clergyman.

The loss of Dr. Donald to the Church of the Ascension is, therefore, peculiarly serious. The situation of the parish makes such leadership as he has given it essential to its prosperity, even, perhaps, to its continued existence in the neighborhood where it now is: but the ball which he has set rolling has now gained a momentum which will greatly assist his successor in pushing

The future of all the down-town Epis copal parishes, however, is very doubtful. The time seems to be approaching when they will have to create almost wholly the demand for them, instead of supplying demand already existing. They are likely to become missionary churches distinctive ly, and to exercise such a function they will require pecuniary support from outside their limits, or from endowments that re lieve them from dependence on the contributions of those who attend them. This is the future which Dr. HUNTINGTON foresees for Grace Church, and it is the destiny to which all of them must look forward. They will be the churches of the poor rather than the rich, and they must kindle the religious enthusiasm which will give them vitality instead of trusting to the social and spir

accomplish for the multitudes which changing fashion will surround them with.

It is reasonable to infer that the removal of some of the Episcopal churches from this neighborhood will occur before many years, and we should not be surprised to see the Church of the Ascension lead in that migration to the northward, now that the withdrawal of Dr. DONALD forces upon the parish the practical consideration of its further development. In that event the machinery of parochial activities started and organized by him would doubtless re-

main for missionary uses. PARKHURST's Madison Square Presbyterian Church is not likely to resist long the temptation of the great price it can now get for its present site, and it, too, will go northward. A great hall like TAL-MAGE's in Brooklyn is more suited to his peculiar variety of preaching and to his ensational reputation than such a structure as that in which he now has his pulpit. Already Dr. TERRY's church has moved from lower Fifth avenue to the summit of Murray Hill at Madison avenue, and the day seems to be not far distant when the Protestant churches of all denominations below Fourteenth street, few as they are now, will be much fewer, until the number is reduced to the limit actually required by the demand which can be stimulated for them. Naturally, the population of the district grows more and more of Jewish or Roman Catholic sympathies, so far as it has any religious convictions at all, and the recruiting must be done by hard work among the swarming infidels and pagans.

As the successor of Bishop BROOKS, Dr DONALD will occupy the most prominent Episcopal pulpit in America, but he will carry to it an intellectual equipment and a depth of spiritual insight which both explain the choice of him by the parish for so trying a comparison and give assurance that he will justify it in his performance and bring no disappointment to the great expectations of the critical Puritan capital.

The Same Old Game.

Mr. CLEVELAND will doubtless see through the shallow Mugwump device, now fully exposed, for carrying on the old campaign of anti-Democracy. The attempt is lively to get him to join in by opposing beforehand the selection as Senator of Mr. MURPHY, a stalwart Democrat, and as loyal as he is stalwart, on the ground that such a choice would be an act of hostility to himself.

These are the same arguments and the same advocates that were behind the campaign to prevent New York from electing a Democratic Mayor in 1890, the year of the Force bill. The arguments were not then so openly expressed; but they nerved these anti-Democrats of to-day into the attempt to divide the New York city Government with the Republicans, as the best means of fortifying themselves. The GRACE-FAIRCHILD-Times-Post combination to elect a Mugwump Mayor in 1890 was as hostile to the interests of the Democracy, here and everywhere, and as ridiculous in the sight of honest partisanship, as the effort to get Mr. CLEVELAND now to throw the weight of his influence against the regular Democracy of New York.

Mr. CLEVELAND, no longer the Presidential candidate, but the Democratic President-elect, is not likely to be caught in the Mugwump net.

Murphy, Manning, and Whitney. The old-fashioned Mugwump discompos-

ure has appeared again, in opposition to Mr. EDWARD MURPHY as'the next Senator from New York. Apart from Mr. MURPHY having always been a Democrat, one great objection urged against him is that he has not distinguished himself in public office. He is a gentleman who has always been ardnous in his devotion to New York politics, and he has been successful in private business. In personal manner and accomplishments, if they be the test, he is en titled to enter the Senate. But it is worth while, in regard to the talk concerning his public career, to call attention to the interesting rise into great eminence of two New York citizens eight years ago.

When Mr. CLEVELAND was elected President in 1884 he filled two seats in his Cabinet from the Empire State. In the great office of Secretary of the Treasury he put Mr. Manning, subsequently a conspicuously successful occupant of the post; and at the head of the growing portfolio of the Navy he put Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, whose ability conferred upon the Administration one of its brightest crowns. At the time when these two gentlemen were selected for their most splendid honors Mr. WHIT-NEY's political reputation rested on the fact that he had been Corporation Counsel of the city of New York, and Mr. MANNING was the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, a place of political responsibility now and for many years held, with far greater success, by Mr. MURPHY.

The Rescals Must Expect to be Turned Out.

From the St. Louis Republic.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Cleveland's moderation was very great on assuming the Presidency in 1885. He offended many of his friends because he did not turn out more Republicans in order to make room for Democrats. There is some reason to believe that Mr. Cleve land thinks that the time has come, especially as he is convinced that there are more Det publicans in the United States, when the Democrats should have at least half the offices under the Federal overnment. At the present time the Republican have about 97 per cent, of the Federal offices, and when Mr. Cleveland retired from the Presidency in March, 1889, there were more than three-fourths of the Federal offices held by Republicans. Mr. Cleveland foes not think as much of Republicans now as he dis when he was first elected to the Presidency. At that time he thought that Republicans and Democrats were much the same kind of people, that they differed on immaterial things, but still were much the same. The Republic correspondent has reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland is better acquainted with the Republic cans just now; and the expectation is very genera that Republicans will not have as soft a time the 4th of March, 1893, as they did after the 4th of

For Republicans to Laugh Over.

From the Kansus City Journal. Gernaus, O. T., Nov. 16 .- All of the ministers in th Territory are laughing at the Rev. Webster Full of Stillwater, paster of the Methodist Episcopal Church, uth. On the Sunday preceding the election he prayed publicly for the Lord to direct him how to cast hi ballot on election. Early on election day he went to the polis and voted, as he thought, the straight Demotrafic ticket. After leaving the booth he stopped to hear some man explain the method of stam ticket under the Australian system, and was borrined to learn that he had used the stamp wrong and had saily voted the Republican ticket. He rushed back nto the booth and wanted to take his ticket out of ti box and change it, but was denied the privilege. For the first time in his life he had voted the hopublican licket, and his friends all tell him that in answer to hi prayer the Lord had directed his vote even against his

Mistakes With the Kangaroo Ballot.

Australian counting is too much for our judges of lections. Scarcely a precinct seems to have bee found in which there was not some error in the count, and in a good many the blunders were egregious. From the Pittsburgh Disputch

Ohio is supposed to be filled with brightness and in telligence. And yet the technicalities of the new bai-lot had more effect on the votes cast there than in any

Praise from an Esteemed Republican Con temporary.

From the Spirit of the Valley The Sex is the ablest Democratic paper in the United THE COMET.

The strange comet now visible in the constellation of Andromeda is as great a puzzle to astronomers as it was when it first appeared, although for two weeks constant observations have been made of it and the most ingenious speculations have been indulged in concern ing its identity and its probable future relations to the earth. The opinion has been very generally entertained that it is Biela's comet. the reasons for that belief being that Biela's comet, if still in existence, is now due to appear, and that the place of the strange object In the sky is very near to that which Biela's comet should occupy at this time. But owing to the fact that the comet has apparently been approaching the earth head foremost no trustworthy observations have been obtainable as to its exac course through space, and so there has at no time been any positive proof that it is Biela's comet. Against the theory of its identity with Biela's is the known fact that that comet was broken up many years ago and apparently dissipated or scattered along its orbit in the form of clouds of meteorites. It is very difficult to understand how such scattered material could be reassembled in the form of a comet, because the fate of all comets appears to be to undergo disintegration as they continue to revolve around the sun, and it has been thought that the final fate of every comet was to become ring of meteoric particles revolving about the centre of the solar system.

The most recent observations have tended to throw some doubt upon the identity of the strange comet with Biela's. All the statements that have been made by various as ronomers concerning the distance of the comet, its probable course through the heavens, and its approach to the earth, have been based upon the supposition that it is Biela's If it is not Biela's, then those statements go for naught, and it must be confessed that we know very little about either the distance, the magnitude, or the future career of this strange visitor from outer space. Instead of being only a few millions of miles distant it may then be hundreds of millions of miles away Instead of being only 30,000 miles in diamete It may be 300,000 or 3,000,000 miles; and instead of having an insignificant nucleus it may have a comparatively large and massive one.

But if, as some of the later observations indicate, it is not approaching the earth, as has generally been supposed, but is, perhaps, eceding from it, then it is extremely difficult o understand why it has not been seen before. It was discovered on Nov. 6, and was at that time a faint object, if at all visible to the naked eye. But if it is a comet that is receding from the earth, then it should have been visible for a month or two, at least, and should have been much brighter in October, for instance, than it is now. There are only two things a comet can be doing in the solar system; it must be either approaching the sun or receding from it. If this comet is receding from the sun where were the eyes of the astronomers when it was passing from its perihelion to the comparatively distant point which it has now

So in whatever way we regard it the come appears to be more or less of a mystery. Undoubtedly, the most interesting hypothesis is that which assumes its identity with the comet of Biela. In that view of the case the approach of the comet to the earth is a matter of the highest possible interest, because if it the course of a week it should, as some calculations have indicated, arrive within a dis tance of about a million miles from the earth that would be the nearest approach that any comet has ever made to our planet, and there can be little question that most interesting and valuable observations would be made bearing upon the nature and constitution of comets. But, granting the correctness of this view

there is no ground whatever for the alarming statements which have appeared concerning the probable or possible effect of the comet upon the earth. The exceeding tenuity of its substance is sufficiently well indicated by the fact that for many nights past faint stars have been clearly visible shining through the comet almost at its very centre. Moreover as it has apparently approached the earth, instead of growing constantly brighter as it grew larger its brilliancy has, if anything, rather diminished. It is not easier to be seen now with the naked eye than it was a week ago: in fact, it would rather seem that the comet is less dis tinct than it was last week. At the same time. however, it is larger, that is to say, it covers a larger space upon the sky. It is this increase in its apparent size which has formed the basis of the theory that it has been approaching the earth. But "its decrease in brilliancy would not in itself be fatal to that hypothesis, because, as has already been said, the substance of the comet is excessively rare, and, as it draws nearer to the earth, the particles of which it may be supposed to be composed will be more widely separated, and consequently the density of the mass will appear to be less than when it was at a greater distance. Indeed, it has been said that when the comet is nearest to the earth it may be almost invisible in conse quence of this apparent scattering of the minute particles composing it.

This tenuousness of the substance of the comet, then, may be regarded as sufficient proof that it could do no harm to the earth, even if it should strike it full tilt. Even the gigantic comet of 1811, perhaps the most massive on record, had a compact nucleus only two or three hundred miles in diameter. and yet that nucleus shone with the brilliancy of a star of the first magnitude while it was yet many times more distant from the earth than the present comet is, upon the supposition that it is really Biela's. But the nucleus of the present comet is barely visible. It is difficult to make it out with certainty even with a telescope. It does not present any definite outlines, and appears to be fluctuating in brilliancy.

The absurd story has been published that this comet is likely to scatter masses of iron upon the earth, and the fearful consequences of the impact of the missiles which it is supposed to be prepared to fling upon our planet have been pictured in glowing colors. This story about the iron masses in the comet has evidently been suggested by the fall of an iron meteorite in Mexico during a storm of meteors belonging to the Biela comet system in 1885. But it is not believed by astronomers that that meteor ite had really any connection with the meteoric storm, or any relation to Biela's comet. If this comet really were composed of masses of solid matter capable of penetrating the atmosphere of the earth and striking its surface with de structive violence, its appearance would be far different from that which it really presents. Instead of a faintly luminous ball of haze. barely visible even with an opera glass, it would appear glaring with intense light, and showing, both by the energy of its radiations and by the indications of its spectrum, the effects of the continual clashing that would be going on at its centre among the masses com posing its head.

But if this really be Bicla's comet it is not unreasonable to expect that its approach to the earth will be accompanied by meteoric showors. Already, indeed, meteors proceeding from the radiant point to which the meteoric swarm that has been recognized as forming probably a part of the matter once constituting Biela's comet have been noticed in unu-sual numbers for two or three mights past. At the end of this week and the beginning of next they may assume the proportions of a shower of meleors. If at the same time the come sortinues to approach the earth the evidence of its identity with Biela's and of its connection with these meteors will become very strong indeed.

But, in any event, none need look upon the comet with the slightest alarm. The earth is so completely protected by its atmosphere against meteoric particles that they can do us no harm. They move so swiftly that the fric tion of their passage develops a degree of heat which destroys them before they can reach the earth. The meteorites which do occasionally fall upon the earth are not supposed to me from the meteoric showers that form the

remains of the disintegrated comets, but have tively large masses and evidently move with a much smaller velocity than that of the or-dinary meteor. Whence they come we do not

know, but there is no similitude between them and such a phenomenon as the comet that is now visible in Andromeda. The only effect of more than spectacular in terest that could result from a meeting of the earth and the comet would be suffered by the comet itself. If its substance were not entirely consumed in the atmosphere what was left of it after the encounter would never be able to find its old path again, but might be deflected in such a direction that it would finish its career in the blazing furnace of the sun itself. Indeed, if the comet approaches any nearer than a million miles the effect of the earth's attraction upon it will be to produce a very great alteration in the form of its orbit. And so, after all, the real question is not what is the comet going to do to the earth, but what is the earth going to do with the comet.

IS THE COMET MOVING AWAY? Prof. Elkins of Yale Agrees With Prof. Bos

That It is Not Blein's Comet. New Haven, Nov. 21.-Prof. William I. Elkins of the Yale Observatory to-day confirmed the statement of Prof. Boss of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, that the much-talkedof comet is not the Biela comet, and is moving away from the earth. Prof. Elkins says that the present comet will probably never come nearer than within 30,000,000 miles of the earth, and that nothing is expected of it. He characterizes it as a wanderer, and says that its orbit will not cross that of the earth again. Prof. Elkins predicts meteoric showers from the 20th to the 28th, as the earth passes through the wake of Biela's comet at that time.

ARGUING ISLIP'S CASE

Against Gov. Flower and Dr. Jenkins in the

Fire Island Matter. Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy, on behalf of Gov. Flower and Health Officer Jenkins, and Gen. George F. Wingate, for the Health Board of the Town of Islip, yesterday argued the case of the latter against the for establishing a quarantine at Fire Island during the cholera scare in September. Island during the cholera scare in September. The argument was before Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, and was made on admitted facts. It was of an entirely legal character. Gen. Wingate contended that, under the general health laws, the Town Board had absolute authority to prevent infected persons from landing within the town limits, and that under the law the establishment of a quarantine station on Long Island is expressly prohibited, and, in any event, that Dr. Jenkins, as Health Officer of the Port of New York, is confined to the limits of the port.

For the defence, Mr. Blandy contended that under the laws of 1832 the Health Officer has unlimited power "in the presence of immediate danger." After concluding their argument the lawyers landed in the papers.

Part of the Scow Ficet Ventures to Sea, "We are worse off than ever," said Street Cleaning Commissioner Brennan yesterday. Unable to get garbage, ashes, and street sweepings out to sen, we have been obliged, in sweepings out to sea, we have been obliged, in some cases, to pile the refuse up at the dumping boards so as to relieve the congestion in some sections of the city. These piles of refuse will be removed as soon as we can get our scows to sea and unload them."

The Italians who form the crews of the scows refused to go to sea with them on Sundar. They went out from the anchorage in Gravesend liay yesterday, and are expected to return with enough empty seews to clear the dumping boards of the department.

Why Long Hair in Football

From the Springfield Republican. Long hair has come to stay in football. There was a time when the players wore caps or some sort of artiicial head covering, but those days are gone by forever. The air of rampant ferocity which goes with the footballist's crop of Paderewski may have led you to suppose that the young man lets his bair grow in order o scare his opponent; to "strike terror to his heart," and so on; but nothing of the sort is primarily intend ed. During the past five or six years head coverings have been banished from within the playing lines be-cause it was difficult for the player to keep his cap on n the rush and melee more than five minutes at

The forwards first discarded head gear, as we rememer it, but as late as the season of 1886 the Yale half backs were still wearing caps with wide visors. In those days there was more kicking and less running for the backs to do than there is now, and conse mently they were kept busier catching the ball on the dy. But with the development of the present "close" system of play, in which the backs began running with the ball almost exclusively, caps that wouldn't stay on ecame a nuisance and a stimulus to family as well as an unbearable delay to a rapid style of play. During the regime of caps the hair was, of course, kept within issnionable ounds, but when cans were driven into diana through the working of inexorable laws, Mother Na-ture, as is always the case, began at once to supply a substitute that should afford no less protection. We oubt if the discovery of the ber the crown of a football player can be traced to any one man. The custom was a slow grawth, in which the promptness of the players to recognize the adantages of long hair, and the natural tendency of hair to grow the more tuxuriantly as the head is unrotected by an artificial covering, were the main fac-

Long hair in football, therefore, is an evolution gos erned by the same law of nature which scientists are pleased to term natural selection. The boys who play his came can't help having long hair any more tha you can help having five toes.

Some Sober Second Thought.

I rom the Indianapolis Sentinel. "What Caused It ?" was what the Sullivan Demo intended to inquire in an editorial headline on the election results. But the intelligent compositor, with is perennial propensity to arr, came very near for nishing an answer when he made it read "When

Nobody Voted in His Precinct.

From the Lewiston Journal.

The clerk's return from St. John plantation for the ovember election has the word "none" written after the name of every elector, or, in other words, no elec-tion was held. In Summit plantation the elect writes that only bimself and one assessor were precent at the

Hoke Must Walt. From the Bultimore American.

ATLANTA, Nov. 18. Hoke Smith, the proprietor of the tilanta Journal and a stanch friend of Mr. Cleveland. ants to be Attorney-General.

Mr. Neville's Outrageous Offence, To the Epiton of The Scs-Sir. Not only should tobert Neville go to jail, but it is due to club usage and

o the self-respect of each club of which he is a mem er that he should be summarily expelled therefron and this irrespective of the merits of the question at issue between him and Mr. Howland, of which I know othing. ROCHESTER, Nov. 19.

For Postmaster-General: Jos. C. Hendrix. To the Epiton of The Sus-Sir If the President-elechould decide to appoint to the office of l'ostmaster ieneral a citizen of the State of New York, he would not find in the confiner of our great State a gentleman so well qualified for the position as the Hon, Jos. C.
Hendrix, a Congreshman elect of Brooklyh, N. Y. A.
Postimaster of our city he gamed for himself a national
reputation as an executive officer, and tayen of the
good people of Bioskyn a postal section of the
they are justly proud. As Postimaster deficeral he
would do as well for the people of the whole country.
Biscontry, Nov. 19.

English and American Salvationists. To the Engos or The Sux-Sir: I understand the inglish Salvation Army are to invade the city of New ork to morrow For what purpose: To save souls or make collections of money from the generous We have an American Salvation Army in this country. Charity should begin at home. AMERICAN. JERSAY CITY, N. J., Nov. 20.

Economy. From the Chicago News Record. "Why don't you propose to Miss Squires if you like her so much ! The waiting for Christmas. Then, you see, I can make the engagement ting serve for a Christmas

Her Use of the Franchise.

From the Cope Cod Rem.

"Were you allowed to vote," said he.
As through the sheltered lane they strayed,
what would you vote for—answer me—
Protection of free trade?" The gentle maiden hung her head.
While to her cheek the color flew;
"I would not care to vote." she said;
"I'd rather pair with you."

Miss Mary T. Connery is to give a series o liestrated "Talks" on Mexico during the winter, in which her experiences there, social and otherwise, as daughter of the Secretary of Legation THE DOMINION AND NEWFOUNDLAND The Project of Their Union and the Ques-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. - The conference which has just been concluded at Halifax between representatives of Canada and delegates from Newfoundland may result in smoothing away some of the sharp points of difference between the Ottawa Government and the island colony. even if it does not result in the forma merging of the latter in the Dominion. The chief point accomplished seems to be the preparation for such a merging, and the arrangement of the terms on which it is to be proposed to the Newfoundland Government, and, it

deemed expedient, submitted to popular vote

This is the first step toward a consumma-

tion which the Dominion has long sought to bring about; and the general wish to absorb Newfoundland has recently been made the more earnest from the belief that it is the shortest and surest, if not the only way of putting an end satisfactorily to the recent disputes over their trade relations to each ther and to the United States. When Newfoundland undertook the independent commercial negotiations with our Government. which were formulated in the Bond-Blaine reciprocity treaty, the Dominton seems to have deeply mortifled and angered her by successfully appealing to England to break them up. The interference of the imperial Government was regarded as a kind of humiliation for the Island colony: and although it was expressly based on the injustice of barring fellow colonists out of negotiations mutually important, yet the inference which Newfoundland chose to draw was that her interests were subordinated to th se of the Dominion. This view was so irrith se of the Dominion. This view was so irritating that even the lack of satisfaction with the terms of the Bond-Blaine protocol, which might have had to be considerably modified before being acceptable at St. Johns, did not much help matters. Besides the islanders had just been wrought up by the lobster factory dispute, in which they considered that the imperial tovernment was sacrificing their interests for the benefit of its relations with France. It is hardly strange, therefore, that Newfoundland began a series of acts of reprisal against Canada, of which our fishermen reaped the benefit. To begin with, she allowed them special urivileges of buying bait, perhaps on the theory that it was no fault of our Government that the reciprocity negotiations were interrupted at the command of Great Britain. But Newfoundland went further. She cut off the Dominion dishermen from the enjoyment of privileges which she conceded to ours, and thus put herself into the attitude of denying to fellow colonists benefits granted to foreigners. The Dominion retailated by reviving suspended enstoms duties on the entrance of Newfoundland fish and other products. The Island retorted by proposing heavy and almost prohibitory duties upon Canadian products. Further measures of Injuring each other were under consideration when a hait was called and both sides began to consider whether they could not come to some terms of friendly agreement. tating that even the lack of satisfaction with the

agreement. It was out of this last phase of the dispute It was out of this last phase of the dispute that the suggestion of Newfoundiand's entrance into the Deminion arose, and although the Government of the Island and most of the people of St. Johns have always opposed such a scheme, being desirous to maintain their independent relations, as would be natural with so small a possession, yet the conference at Halifax was consented to. One thing which added a friendly conference was the generous and symmthetic assistance rendard by aided a friendly conference was the generous and sympathetic assistance rendered by Canada at the recent great fire in St. Johns, it would appear that while one of the Newfoundland delegates is unalterably opposed to contederation, the others favor it provided her terms are granted. Novertheless they abount to regard this as a result of the future rather than as one likely to be brought about immediately. As to the terms discussed, they appear to be mainly financial, directed to offsets for liability for Newfoundland's proportion of the Dominion debt, and the assumption by the Ottawa Government of a pending railway enterprise.

offsets for liability for Newfoundland's proportion of the Dominion debt. and the assumption by the Ottawa Government of a pending railway enterprise.

There is little doubt that Newfoundland is divided on the question of confederation, geographically and industrially. The western coast is strongly allied to Canada in sympathy and business interests. Situated at no long distance from the main land, it is separated from St. Johns by a broad, almost uninhabited tract. During the recent controversies its sympathy with the Canadian side was manifest, and petitions were even drawn up and liberally signed for a political division of the island, with rermission for the western coast to join its fortunes to those of the Dominion. But the merchants of St. Johns have close relations with houses in the British Isles that make it for their interest to hold on to the present political system. The manufacturing industries, which are thoroughly protected as in the United States, find their advantage in the same direction. The lishermen would perhaps gain by confederation in several ways, and those who are engaged in the supply of herring, squid, and caplin for bait would be glad to have their trade unrestricted, so that Canadian, as well as American fishing vessels, might purchase all they want.

Upon the whole, there seems to be no special chance in the repular sentiment of the island which makes certain an acceptance of confederation should it be submitted to a popular vote. Even it little prospect of special trade relations with the United States remains, there is the oride which a small community feets in its independence as contrasted with heinga very small fraction of a great confederation. There may be more or less anxiety in regard to being outvoted in reference to special interests. The questions at Issue in regard to be fing outvoted in reference to special interests. The questions at Issue in regard to the French coast are still undetermined, and perhaps Newfoundland would prefer that they should be settled before

The Servant Girl and the Bathinb. From the Philiadelphia Press.

From the Philiadephia Press.

The subject of the "Servant Girl Question" has been canvassed a long while, and one public-spirited woman talks of slarting a training school for the improvement of servant girls.

There is a phase of the question which will, in part, account for the rejuctance of well-bred girls entering a strange family to assist in housework. Here is a case in point:

A young girl, a lady in education, manners, and appearance, who has a trade, a good trade, but during this last summer, when business was dull, found herself without means and without employment, saw an advertisement in a newspaper for a "girl to do down-stairs work," obtained the situation, and appearance who has a trade see would when considering the convenience of others.

The woman who employed her—a member of that see which has given its name to Philadelphia, the wife of a prosperous merchant, living in a subart where only the well-to-do select a residence when their business interests are in the heart of the city—refused. This young girl was "the first who had ever asked her girl who has ocen brought up with a knowledge of housekeeping, to direct her whole onergies toward cleaning and securing

careful regard for the decencies of life, with a knowledge of nou-ekceping, to direct her whole energies toward cleaning and scouring for her employer and to be dirty about her own person? Do housekcepers really, soberly and conscientiously, believe she exists who will sit in a cheeriess kitchen during her lew minutes of rest and listen for the doorbell of her employer, with perhaps only a mikman or baker or groceryman to speak to? without any companioushing and, worse than loneliness, to be for bidden to practice cleanlines any more than to not offend the nose and eyes of the woman who feels so much above her employee? GERMANTOWN, Nov. 15, 1852.

Ain I there nothin' else you would like for dinner, it impured the watter politicly. Have you got any sine qua non?"
The watter gashed:
No. pir, 'the reputed, 'out any hon nuts?"
No. pir, 'the reputed, 'out any hon nuts?"

None sir."
Not any semper idem !!
No sir, we haigt;
No, sir, we haigt;
No, sir, not a one.
I set any tempus tugit;
I section any serve damants:
No, sir,
No, sir,
Out any source damants:
No, sir,
Out any sire was edging off.
Out any sine de ?!

ot any mal de mer

The walter was going to pieces fast. The gentleman from the West was as service as a May morning
"tion eny vice versa." he inquired again.
The wilder could only what white head.
"Ano! Well, may be you've got some hard and cabbase and earn dedger."
"Theed we has all "exclaimed the waiter in a tone of the utimost relief, and he larrly flew out to the kitchen.

One Undanuted Infant Industry. From the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

BETTING ON FLECTIONS.

Now a Recognized Branch of Wall Street

Betting on elections has become a recognized branch of the business of many Wall street brokers. Toward the end of the recent campaign the betting on the national election became of such inagnitude that the names of Cleveland and Harrison might appropriately have been placed among the stocks and printed with the regular quotations. It is likely that in future campaigns much more betting than ever will be done by recognized brokers. and that the election betting, like other big

financial interests, will centre in Wall street. As the majority of the Wall street bets were not made with the publicity which attended betting in the Hoffman House, it was only when settling time came after the election that their gross magnitude became somewhat known. The betters on the election in Wall street were greater speculators than those who made wagers at the Hoffman House or put up their money at some up-town pool room. Hundreds of men keep balances with their Wall street brokers to be available at any time in stock speculation. These ac-

room. Hundreds of men keep balances with their Wall street brokers to be available at any time in stock speculation. These accounts differ from the ordinary bank account in that the Wall street account is kept for purely speculative purposes while the bank account is for business burposes. After a prosperous business season, when the merchant has taken care of all of his own paper and obligations and has a comfortable surplus left, he is apt to go to Wall street to invest and usually to speculate, for he regards the Wall street fund as somewhat of the marter of gambling monox.

With such men speculation this autumn took for the first time a turn toward elections, whereas before it had been confined to stock, wheat, corn. oil, and other products with recognized quotations. None of them appeals to the business man as does politics. Almost all business men personally have strong relitical prejudices. Even many of those who will not take the trouble and time to register and vote have a strong feeling for one party of the other. Wall street brokers have not as yet charged commissions on election bets, for he did not have to pay a quarter commission. It also attracted him from the up-town betting resorts for any man going to a bookmaker to place his money would do a little worse than if he could meet at once some man who was as eager to bet on the other side.

The brokers began by placing election bets to oblige their customers who had balances with them, and they soon found that the business was probable. The money was always put up by the customer, and as the brokers making the bet were well acquainted with each other there was no necessity for putting the money in the hands of a stakeholder, and the respective brokers could retain the money without paying interest. If the election bets were made a long time before olderion the profits to the broker wors greater than if he had made a turn in stocks for his customer and the bother was much less. It is likely that in the aggregate these Wall street location bets amou

-The vandal woodcutters in the California sequoia forests used to cut the trees at a distance of from a dozen to twenty feet above the ground in order to avoid the gnaried and knotted base. But it has lately been found that these stumps are as valuable as the straight wood. The gnaris present most beautiful figurings, and the wood is sawn into thin sheets and used for interior decorations. Now these stumps are being dug out, and soon not even a vestige will remain to show what was the appearance of some of the most majes-tic natural monuments of this wonderful continent. —At a gathering of players one of the party told a little

tale that amused them all. "It was in London that I heard it," said he. "Three actors were dining to-gether, and one of them left the table a little early, 'Poor old Hicks,' says one, 'thinks he can play Hamled! Why, he isn't up to melodrama.' 'That's so,' says the other. 'I saw him do a serious part once, and it was the funniest thing of the season. Well, I must get to the theatre. Good night, old man.' The one who was eft at the table gave him good night and as he watched him receding down the room he folded his arms across his breast and sollioquized: 'Poor old Fitz! Thinks he can play here. The audacity of that man is sublime.' After he had smoked up his cigar he likewise arose and stalked out. Then the waiter ran his fingers through his hair, rested on his right foot, put his hand into his waistcout, and in levingesous tones exclaimed for his own benefit: 'These youthful popinjays fancy that they-they, forsouth -have learned the art of acting. Now, when I was in the egitimate .- But just then he caught the landlord's eve and becan to clear away the dishes."

-The only place where any of the treasure of the famous pirate. Capt Kidd, was ever found is Gardiner's Island, at the east end of Long Island, a famous rendezvous for sea robbers. Here were found 783 ounces of gold, 633 ounces of silver, besides silk, satin, bullion, and jewels. But the places where Kidd may have concealed such of his wealth as he and his mates did not drink up include Lion's Rock, at Lyme, Conn.; Monhegan Island, Me.; Appledore, in the Isles of Shoals; Cro' Nest, on the Hudson; Money Hill, on Shark River, N. J.; Sandy Hook Kidd's Tree on the Atlantic Highlands of New Jersey; Damarisontia Island, Me.; a place on the Piscataqua River; Oyster Point, Md.; Dighton Rock, Mass.; Medford, Mass.; Saiem, Mass.; Liberty Island, New York Harbor, and the east side of Manhattan Island in the neighborhood of 100th street. Enough time and money have been fooled away in the search for money at these places to establish i business. Most of the apole were until recently regarded as uncanny, for it was alleged of Kidd that whenever he buried money he killed a sailor to bury with it, that his ghost might guard the treasure and scare away intruders.

At the head of the extensive widening of the St.
John's liver, in Volusia township, Florida, that is known
as Lake George, He two or three swampy islands. One of here has a few acres of ground that stand high enough out of the water to encourage orange trees and other remunerative growths, and also to afford room for a cabin. The cabin is occupied and the trees are cultivated by a queer out fellow who has built a ionz, ram-shackie bridge from dry land to a little dock that stands in the sedge close to the main channel. Here the steamer stops on his signal to take oranges and letters, or to deliver their and other groceries. hermit who section ventures to the mainland. Passeu-gers on the river steamers, occasionally see him basied about the little shed on his wharf, an extraordinary figure in a homespin suit of brown, with a patch of starting white on the scat of his treasers and an inde-certable hat that may once have been a "plug," but that has been shopped and toanged and battered and unrooted out it resembles the wreck of a Napoleonia chapeau more than anything else. He is indifferent to mearest heighbor is a lighthouse keeper, who would have to held for held with a telescope. Some affect to believe that in his younger days he was a pirate.

The Bidn't Know French.

From the Integrate Press.

The gentleman from the West pulled himself up to the International Countries of the International Count monstache, and my eyes being blue and my complexmontrook. I presume that I was taken for a German and possibly for a spy, for one day on the street a group of soldiers saw me, and, after a short discussion. they came after me on a run. My French was pretty queer, I imagine, in those days, and I could not make them understand what I was trying to tell them. They were armed and determined, and were furthing me on at a lively pace, somewhere, that might have proved a very unhealthy place for me. Just as a ned almost given up hope a couple of gendarmes appeared, and a hatted them. They either had more sense than the set diers, or they understood had Freuch hetter, for they ordered my captors to stop and explain themselves. I piped up that I lived at No. — Boulevaril des Capucines. then one of the policemen shrugged in schoulders and said: 'We know all that, Monsteur We have had you under our eyes for the last four days. Then he turned to the soldiers and added: 'Mondeur is an American. He is a counted for. You will allow Mondeur to pass' And they did.

In the Honeymoon. Free the piece. Bet

the standard the standard the standard to the standard to the standard the standard

He always carries two new originantities umbreits. He always carries two new originantities umbreits. He always these for the articles are the always and ears, heads humaculate intent a carriew or in worker expressed. He always pulse out his match presumably to see how much of the hoteymouth is after and wife. When he regulates at the loose the "and wife." As written twice as large as his own name.

Shie hever fairs to see how many lumps of sugar he takes in his codes. One hundred marriage licenses were issued in Chi-ago the day after that city went Demo ratic.